FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE OSTEND ULTIMATUM.

We are glad to find that the disapprobation which we deemed it our duty to express—not by any means more strongly than we felt it—of the very censurable tone and principles embodied in the document sent home to the Government by our Ostend Congress, has found a concurrent sentiment in the leading journals of the country, so far as there has been time to hear from them; and while we deeply regret that our Government should desire the acquisition of Cuba, or any other foreign, and especially insular territory by a policy which, if ever carried out, will be a fatal evil for this prosperous Confederacy—we are glad to find that the *ultimatum* of the Ostend Conference was not received with any favor by the President. It was a delicate matter for the Secretary of State to handle—to acknowledge the paper with courtesy, and yet give no sanction to its principles or recommendations. But the coldness of the Secretary's letter was so plain, and its wants of concurrence so inferrible, as to give umbrage to our Envoy to Spain and call for his immediate resignation.

We do not remember to have ever seen any official act so severely censured by the public press as this *programme* presented to the Government by our Ostend Conferees. Terms have been applied to it which we will not repeat, much less apply ourselves; and we are really astonished, when we read it over again, that three gentlemen so intelligent and respectable, public ministers, having to a great extent the honor and reputation of their country in their keeping, should have brought themselves to adopt, and recommend as a rule of action for their Government, doctrines, principles, and motives so repugnant to every dictate of national honor and morality. We doubt if the archives of any Government can furnish a State paper so fitted to cover with shame the country of its production. It is no wonder that the President's sense of justice and propriety shrunk from sanctioning either its precepts or the course of conduct it recommended. The political ethics of the *Ostend ultimatum* will, we fear, place us on a bad eminence in the eyes of the world; and we are not consoled by the suggestion of the distinguished conferees that this is a case in which "we can afford to disregard the censures of the world."—*Nat. Int.*

We have come across says the Raleigh Spirit of the Age, the vote given in the House of Commons, at the recent session, on the motion to strike from the Revenue bill the clause laying a tax of 5 per cent. on foreign and domestic liquors; and as it may be needed at some time for reference, we have concluded to publish the Ayes and Noes, which are as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Amis, Bryson, Bullock, Casson, Cotton, Daniel, Davenport, Flynt, Furr, Gilliam, M. Green, A. D. Headen, Hill, Holland, Houston, Jarvis, Jones, Lancaster, Long, Love, Mann, Marsh, Martin, Mordecai, Patton, Rolen, Rose, Settle, Sherrill, Watts, Waugh, Whitaker, W. M. White, N. B. Whitfield, C. W. Williams, J. A. Williams, and Wright.—37.

Nays.—Badham, Barringer, Baxter, Black, Blue, Bogle, Bryant, J. B. Bynum, J. G. Bynum, A. H. Caldwell, D. F Caldwell, Carmichael, Chadwick, Cook, Craven, Daughtry, Dortch, Dunn, Garland, Gentry, Gorrell, G. Green, Grist, Harrison, J. H. Headen, Horton, Humphreys, Johnson, Jordan, H. Leach, McDuffie, McKesson, McMillan, Mebane, J. W. Neal, S. J. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Outlaw, Patterson, Perkins, Reid, Regan, Russell, Selby, Sharpe, Shaw, Shepherd, Shipp, Simmons, Singeltary, Smallwood, Smith, Steele, Stubbs, Sutton, Thornburg, Tomlinson, Turner, Vance, L. Whitfield, Whitlock, Wilkins, B. F. Williams, T. H. Williams, Winston and Yancey.—67.

For Congress.—At the request of the Whigs of Gaston county, the Charlotte Whig announces James A. Caldwell, Esq., of Lincoln county, as a candidate to represent that Congressional district in the next Congress.

French Broad Railroad.—The Asheville News entertains no doubt but that $1,500,000 can be raised in the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, and Madison to aid in the construction of the above named Road. It is proposed to hold a Convention at Asheville early in the spring, to consider the subject.

That eccentric genius, Shocco Jones, of Shocco, as he used to write himself, our exchanges tell us, is no more. He died at Columbus, Miss., on the 24th ult. Joseph Seawell Jones was a character. His financial operations some years ago, in these parts, will be remembered by many, who have good reason to bear them in mind. Our own personal recollections of him are of an amusing kind, and we will give one by way of example. Some years ago, he had a quarrel with Mr. Robert Hooper, a highly respectable merchant of Boston, and a challenge ensued. The arrangements were all made for the duel to come off just beyond the Massachusetts line, in Rhode Island. Harmless shots were exchanged. Both had broken the laws, alike of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in giving and accepting a challenge. Hooper found it convenient to pass a year or two in Europe, and Mr. Jones betook himself to his own estate of Shocco, in North Carolina. The Governor of "Little Rhody," the State which, on a certain memorable occasion, the late Major Noah threatened to "put in his breeches pocket," issued a pompous proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the daring Jones, who had broken the laws of "The Providence Plantations," by presuming to fight a duel within their borders. Whereupon, Shocco issued a counter-proclamation, offering a similar reward for the production of the irate Governor at Shocco, dead or alive; the proclaimer remarking, in the course of the bulletin, that the Governor need be under no alarm; for that if ever he (Jones) should have another occasion to fight a duel in those parts, he would not do it on the soil of Rhode Island. He would stand on one side of the State, and his opponent on the other, *and they would fire across the Exchange Paper.*

Blank Warrants for Sale here.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1855.

FIRES.—The Wilmington Herald is informed that in the neighborhood of Warsaw over 300,000 turpentine boxes were destroyed. The Journal says:

"A destructive fire, we regret to learn, has broken out in the woods, in the upper part of New Hanover and the lower part of Bladen, also in Columbus county. We learn that the fencing of whole plantations have been swept off by the flames. Green Swamp, in Columbus county, is said to have been on fire for several days. The fire was still raging at last accounts, extending towards Duplin county."

It is further said, that in South Carolina and Georgia whole plantations, and in some instances every building on them, have been destroyed.

A letter from Owensville, Sampson county, mentions that great damage was done in that neighborhood.

And a letter from Wadesborough, written on Monday last, says:

"I hear great complaint of the damage by fire, in all directions, caused by the dry weather and wind on Friday last. From Stanly, Union, Montgomery, Richmond and this county, we have accounts of dwellings, in some instances, and in many, of fences, barns, &c., being burned up."

COTTON.—We notice large receipts in our market to-day—from two to three hundred bales. 130 bales from Johnston county.

OUR RAIL ROAD BILL.—In the report of the Senate Committee on Internal Improvements, (said to be the joint production of Senators Gilmer and Fisher, and signed by them and Senators Walker, Cherry, Thomas, Wood, Christian, and Oldfield,) we find the following notice of the Bill which was defeated in the House:

"The bill for the Fayetteville and Greensboro Railroad, your Committee regarded as justly claiming to be a State work of much importance as one means to develope an interest, the coal region of Chatham, the value of which is not now and can hardly be with us fully estimated, except by comparison with other States; and in looking to Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, we find that expenditures of over $100,000,000 have been made to open regions no more valuable and to connect them with tide-water; expenditures, both by States and corporations for railroads and canals, all profitable. It was considered also, that this connection with other parts of the State was eminently due to Fayetteville, as a commercial and manufacturing town of such consequence as to hold no inconsiderable claim on the just liberality of the Legislature, cut off as she has been, from the means of her past prosperity, by the improvements made all around her through State aid, and to which her representatives have most generously and magnanimously given their support, relying upon a liberal and just return."

The House of Commons, instead of acting upon the just principles laid down above, seems to have been governed by the belief that the Representatives from Fayetteville could not be kicked into opposition to any kind of improvements—a course as disgraceful to the House as its belief was honorable to this town.

The Committee administer a severe but richly deserved rebuke to the selfish representatives of the Central railroad counties. We commend the sentiments of *their own representatives*, to the special attention of the newspapers which have come down so strongly upon the "Fayetteville press" for similar expressions.

The Committee say:

"But are these suffering and neglected sections of the State which send up to this General Assembly a united voice for justice and aid, to be told now after having this justice promised, that they must patiently wait the result of an experiment in State improvements for two years longer? It is easy for the rich and the prosperous to preach patience; for those who have all they want to exhort the needy, who aided to make their fortunes, to wait quietly for a more convenient and judicious season; is it, however liberal, or generous, or right? Suppose those investments already made *did not* in two years prove profitable paying stocks, and money is to be raised by taxation to pay interest—what then?—shall every other section be laid under contribution for the direct benefit of a few lines passing through favored and fortunate counties? The regions benefitted and largely appreciated, could well afford to pay; but what of those neglected? It would be monstrous injustice to enforce their contributions, and give them no aid.

"Your Committee, therefore, take the ground, that *impartial justice* absolutely requires the State to aid, foster, and protect all sections alike, so far as it can be done by any kind of improvements—in other words, *to carry out the system until its benefits are equally diffused.* It is not improper to remark, what is well known, that the most strenuous opposition to an extension of this system is made from sections *having all they want by present improvements.* They have received—they refuse to give any thing in return! Other parts of the country having *equal claims*, ask only to be placed on an equality—they deny this justice. Suppose it were possible to strike out from existence present improvements, would they then be for or against a system? It is easy to answer. Shall prosperity harden the hearts of the favored, and close their ears to the cry for justice? Every sentiment of generosity and liberal feeling should forbid."

If we had seen this in time we might have saved ourselves the trouble of writing the same things, in effect. The committee did the work to our hands.

NAVAL STORES, &C.—From the reports of the Wilmington Inspectors, the Herald foots up the following totals of inspection in that town.

Turpentine	112,242 bbls.
Tar	4,643 "
Spirits Turpentine	2,101 casks.
Rice	1,613 "
Cotton	2,572 bales.
Sugar	66 hhds.
Timber	34,301,569 feet.
Lumber	9,703,865 "

THE NEW COUNTY.—We have been furnished with the following sketch, which will interest many of our readers:

HARNETT COUNTY.

In conformity with an act of the last Legislature, the Commissioners met on Friday last, and selected Summerville as the County seat. As your readers are aware, the County is named after Cornelius Harnett, who lived and died in the vicinity of Wilmington, and whose remains now repose in St. James's Grave Yard, in that town. He was an ardent and devoted Patriot, who by his counsel and eloquence rendered efficient service to the American cause in the trying times of '76.

The selection of this name in honor of a zealous and devoted Whig reminds me of the fact that when Moore was taken from Cumberland, the citizens named that County after Gen'l James Moore, of New Hanover, a Whig of the Harnett school, who with Lillington, Caswell, and Slocum, was instrumental in defeating the Scotch Loyalists at Moore's Creek, early in the revolutionary struggle in this State. This reminds me of the further fact, that Cumberland County, in 1754, was named in honor of the Duke of Cumberland who had defeated the citizens of the County at Culloden in Scotland in 1746. From these three instances it may be fairly inferred that the Scotch are unlike the Indians, and that they do forgive and forget, and honor greatness wherever found.

In the division of the County of Cumberland, and the erection of Moore and Harnett out of it, the citizens voluntarily selected the names. In the erection of the County originally, the name of Cumberland was imposed upon them by George II, in order to cause the vanquished to remember the power of the victor in this their far distant and newly adopted home.

But I have wandered from the purpose I had in view, which was to inform your readers that the act of Assembly for the formation of the new County provides that the County Town shall be called "TOOMER," in honor of the venerable and highly distinguished Hon. John D. Toomer, long a citizen of Cumberland, and an honor and ornament of its Bar, as he was of the Superior and Supreme Court Bench—a name dear to every son of Cumberland, and one which is justly venerated by the citizens of the State, and by none more than by his Professional Brethren of the Bar, who have had ample opportunity during his long career to know him best, and love him most.

The Town of Toomer and the County of Harnett are appropriately connected. For Judge Toomer, now of Chatham, is a native of Wilmington and spent his youth within the shade of Harnett's home and Harnett's tomb.

The town of Toomer, (formerly Summerville,) is situated about 26 miles north-west of Fayetteville, upon high table land, two miles west of the Cape Fear River; and was originally designated by the name of Tirzah, where a Presbyterian Church was established early in the settlement of Cumberland. Some ten years ago the old church was displaced by a large frame building of modern style and handsome appearance, of which Rev. Neill McKay is Pastor. Adjoining the Church is a Grave Yard surrounded by a neat wooden paling, where rests Neill McKay, Esq., (father of the Pastor,) who is highly spoken of by Foote, in his sketches of North Carolina, as a faithful and influential Elder of the Presbyterian Church. Close beside him lie the remains of a nameless stranger, an Irishman, who died in the employ of the C. F. & D. R. Navigation Co. Over his remains rests a small marble slab with the inscription

"*The Home of the Stranger,*"

which we understand was erected by the generosity of Col. Alexander Murchison. Within the same enclosure, are several other Monuments of a neat and tasteful character, which mark the resting places of those who in life were beloved and in death have not been forgotten.

North-west of the Graveyard is the residence of Gen. A. D. McLean, who is the Principal of a large and flourishing Male and Female Academy, which has had its influence in keeping the place before the public. His aged Mother's residence adjoins his own. Next, mine hospitable Hostess, Mrs. E. Bailey, occupies a large and commodious two story house, with an oak grove in front, which in the heat of summer will be more valued than now.

Beyond, is the residence of Rev. Neill McKay. It is a large building and presents a handsome appearance to the eye. On the opposite side of the street is the residence of his venerable Mother, who is indeed one of the links that connect the present with the past. Adjoining, is her son Malcom McKay, where the Students of Cumberland Academy have for the last year or two found a home, and where the way faring man will find a *Host* that will turn neither man nor beast hungry from his door. In a large open square stands Cumberland Academy, which today was used as a Court House for Harnett County. Within the Academy square stands the mansion of Col. Alex. Murchison; and in an easterly direction fronting the Graveyard and Church before alluded to, is the summer residence of Col. A. S. McNeill.

Around the suburbs are several neat, comfortable, frame buildings, which give to the place already the appearance of a Town. On every side there is a gentle descent. The oaks are fast supplying the place formerly occupied by the lofty pine, plenty of which however is near at hand and bounds the view in every direction. The water is pure and excellent, and as yet no Liquor can be had in the town.

We believe the Commissioners have been fortunate in the selection of a site for the County Town and think that it will be resorted to by many as a healthy summer retreat.

One hundred and one years ago Cumberland was created out of Bladen, and knowing how gladly hundreds would read a description of the original County seat at the mouth of Lower Little River, *written at the time*, induces me to trouble you with this hasty sketch, which may possibly be read with interest one hundred years hence by some zealous Antiquarian.

The Magistrates of the County assembled at 11 o'clock on the 12th inst. 27 answered to their names. On motion of W. B. Wright, Esq., G. W. Pegram, Esq. was elected Chairman.

The Magistrates proceeded to elect the officers of the County, of whom the following is a list.

Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk County Court.
James A. Johnson, Sheriff.
John L. Bethea, Esq., County Trustee.
Neill McKay, Esq., Solicitor.
Duncan McLean, Register.
Hector McLean, Coroner.
Jonathan Holly, Entry Taker.
A. S. McNeill, Daniel McCormick, and John Green, Committee of Finance.

A large concourse of citizens were in attendance, but everything passed off pleasantly, and in a manner worthy of those who until to-day were sons of Cumberland, and with us felt a pride in our common origin, common history, and common name.

At the separation I felt deep sorrow. A sorrow the result of a true appreciation of the characters of the kind, hospitable men, who hitherto had formed a large and honored portion of Cumberland—a county in whose welfare and prosperity I have ever felt a deep and abiding interest, and now that she is being shorn of a large portion of her strength, those feelings increase rather than diminish—but not to an extent that forbids or prevents my bidding God speed to "Harnett," now that she has set out upon her own account. She is the youngest daughter of Cumberland: May her career be glorious, may she excel the virtues of her mother, and reflect honor upon our beloved State.

CULLODEN.

SENATOR BADGER.—Hon. Geo. E. Badger and J. M. Carlisle, Esq., of Washington City, have associated themselves for the prosecution of cases in the new Court of Claims. Mr. Badger will continue to reside in Raleigh.

The Washington (D. C.) Star, a Democratic paper, has the following paragraph relative to the resolution said to have been adopted by the Senate:

"*Senator Badger.*—Among the events attending the close of Congress, was the unanimous adoption of a resolution by the Senate, in a quasi executive session, expressive of the deep regret of that body at the retirement of Senator Badger. Such a legislation is without precedent on their journal, and speaks volumes for the esteem in which that gentleman is held by his late fellow Senators, and for their deep respect for his character and their admiration of his remarkable talents and attainments."

A PREMIUM FOR EVADING THE LAW.—The following is published by the Sheriff of New Hanover County as one of the sections of the Revenue Act:—

41. Upon all insurance companies, incorporated in this State, an annual tax of one hundred dollars; and upon all insurance companies, incorporated out of the State, an annual tax of one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every other county in which an agency shall be established. On all agencies of banks having corporate existence out of the State, a tax of five hundred dollars. The tax shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county where the company may transact its business, and where the agency may be established: and, if the tax be not paid in advance, the same shall be two hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect. On each express company a tax of two hundred dollars.

By this it will be seen, that the Legislature fixed a tax of $500 on agencies of banks incorporated by other States. This tax is to be paid in advance, but, if *not* paid in advance, it is to be only $200! Such is the law, ridiculous though it is. We suppose it originated in the insertion of an amendment out of its proper place. If the provision taxing bank agencies had come in at the end of the section, it would have been right, and would have left a penalty on insurance companies for not paying in advance, instead of holding out, as it does, a bounty to bank agencies not to do so.

FUNERAL OF BILL POOLE.—The New York papers publish long accounts of this ceremony. The Express says that the streets through which the long procession passed, were crowded with a quarter of a million of people—doing honor, not to the *man*, an election bully, but to the *sentiment*, for which it is said he died, and which was expressed in his last words:

"I die a true American!"

Delegations were present from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and many other towns in rail road or river communication with New York.

Since his murder many "Poole associations" have been formed in Northern towns and cities.

Poole was 33 years old—a butcher, "striker" and "shoulder hitter" by profession. He was the Captain Rynders of the Whig party; controlled the Whig primary elections, (nomination of candidates) by thrashing Whigs, and then secured them the right to vote for his ticket on election day by thrashing Locofocos. So far as *results of elections*, he and Rynders were probably the most influential men in New York.

The following extract from a long article in the Express will give our readers some idea of the bitterness of the feud between the native and foreign-born citizens of New York, which led to so extraordinary a demonstration of respect for the memory of a man notoriously of the worst character:

"What was it all about?" a stranger might ask. Some great man gone to his final reckoning? Some public benefactor, whose memory New York desired to honor? A mighty warrior, perhaps, whose remains a patriotic community were, *en masse*, escorting to the tomb?—or, seeing the coffin of the dead man wrapped up in the folds of the national standard, with the stars and stripes shining and adorning it,—above and below—was it some venerable patriot, whose blood was poured out for the liberty of his country in some of her struggles with a foreign foe,—is it such a man, whose name and fame, and services, have thus moved, as with a common impulse, these myriads to play, every man his silent part, in the extraordinary demonstration of the day?

No,—the mourners went about the streets for no such man. "Bill Poole" was not a "great man," in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He was only Bill Poole, the butcher. We believe he never was considered in any sense a "public benefactor." He was not a soldier. We do not learn that he ever shed his blood upon the battle-field,—but (mark!) *it was the conviction based upon his dying declaration that he, as an American, had his blood shed to satisfy the vengeance of a "set of Irish," which called forth from the people of this city, the overwhelming and overshadowing manifestation of yesterday.* Americans, we believe, do not assemble together spontaneously by the hundreds, as they did on this occasion, to deify the memory of a mere pugilist or "shoulder-hitter." The mystery, if there can be in intelligent minds any mystery about it, was all explained by the memorable death-bed sentiment of the deceased, blazoned in characters as black as night upon the canopy which covered the coffin—

"I DIE A TRUE AMERICAN!"

That is the history of it all. It tells why a quarter of a million of citizens left their homes and firesides to build up as it were a living wall, on both sides of the street, along which the mortal remains of the murdered might pass, in honor to the grave. It was the *sentiment* that was honored, not the *pugilist.* There was a principle in it. The conviction that a man,—a citizen,—no matter how repugnant his associations or whole course of life might be to men of better tastes and chaster habits,—was brutally murdered by a "set of Irish," *because* he was an American, worked in men's minds a determination to show the world how the assassination, and the infernal motives which are said to have prompted it, are estimated by a people who have the misfortune of not being born in Ireland."

The murder of Poole, and the assault upon McGowan, at Weldon, are likely to create much bitter feeling. Irish killed Poole as an American, and one of those who shot McGowan did so with the declaration that "no North Carolinian could be hanged for shooting a d—d Irishman." It is to be hoped that the guilty parties in each instance will receive merited punishment.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The Washington Union follows up the publication of the queer doings at Ostend,—so much disapproved of by the Administration as to cause Mr. Soule's indignant resignation—with leading articles on Cuban affairs, warmly defending the tone and argument of the Ostend report, and plainly intimating the probability of war with Spain, France and England, and the early annexation of Cuba.

We have room this morning for the following declarations only:

"*We believe it will be impossible to live in peace with such a neighbor so long as it remains in its present state of vassalage.* The colonial authorities of that island have, it seems, the power of inflicting injuries, but none to make reparation; and the government of the United States is compelled to appeal to a distant tribunal, whose maxim is never to do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow." * * * * *

"Our negotiations with Spain during the recess of Congress will be conducted with a full knowledge on her part that they must arrive at a satisfactory conclusion during that time, or that *coercive measures to vindicate our national rights and redress the wrongs of our citizens will be urged upon Congress.* To this course the President stands pledged, and if, unfortunately for Spain, her future course shall be as unjust as her past, Congress will be required to determine whether the remedy shall be applied by an open and direct resort to force, or by the indirect mode of repealing our neutrality laws."

Such remarks in the official paper look like war. But the Administration sometimes makes a cat's paw of the Union, using it as a feeler of public opinion quite as often as an authorized exponent of its own.

KNOW NOTHING VICTORIES.—The Know Nothings have elected their Mayor, &c., at Auburn, N. Y., *the home of Senator Seward*, and against the Seward candidate, by 200 majority. The same party has carried the election in 40 towns, out of 50 heard from, in Massachusetts. So also in Rochester, N. Y., Bath, Maine, and in three towns in Chenango county, N. Y.

The candidates of that party were beaten in Syracuse, Oswego, and Troy, N. Y.; and in Newport, Ken.

UTILITY OF PIG'S TAILS.—To "make a whistle of a pig's tail" and "a silk purse of a sow's ear" have been favorite illustrations of the impossible with orators and writers. The first is exploded; and we doubt not that some enterprising Yankee, bent upon going "the entire swine," will soon accomplish the other. Says the Boston Journal:

We have in our sanctum a bona fide whistle made of a veritable pig's tail, and nothing shorter. The manufacturer is William Hecox, of Batavia, who has overcome all the obstacles that have hitherto prevented the use of pigs' tails for musical purposes, and proved that, after the last squeal has died away in the throat of an incipient swine, the latest elements of a melody more pleasing to the ear, still exist in the caudal appendage.

MARRIED,

This Morning, by Rev. W. E. Pell, Mr. SAMUEL H. STEEL to Miss ADELLIA V. BEVIL, all of this town.

In Wadesboro', on the 1st inst., by the Rev. O. A. Darby, Mr. JOHN W. LAMBERTH, of Davidson co., to Miss MARY J., daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Wadesborough.

At Mr. Hollum Sturdivant's, in Anson county, on the 1st inst., by John R. Barber, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER BILES to Miss FANNY GATEWOOD, all of Anson.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., Mr. OWEN ROTHWELL, eldest son of Capt. A. B. Rothwell, aged about 29 years.

In Wake county on the 28th ult., at the residence of his father, the Rev. T. G. Whitaker, Dr. ROMULUS A. WHITAKER in the 25th year of his age after a severe and painful illness of nine months.

At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday the 7th inst., WILLIAM S. DEMING aged 70. Only remaining brother of Gurdon Deming, Esq., of this place.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line, March 14.—Str. Brothers, with goods for Webb & Bro, Dick, Parker & Co, G W & D Gee, S A Holmes, R & A Murphy, W N Tillinghast, Starr & Williams, M Q Waddell, C T Haigh & Sons, Benbow, Kyle & Co.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, March 14,—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for Cedar Falls Co, A Johnson, J O Boon & Co, D & J McRae, J H & J Martine, J H Hall, G McNeil, D & W McLaurin, C Lutterloh, J A Pemberton, A A McKethan, W & Overbaugh, W F & E F Moore, L H Tryon, Hall & Sackett, E J Hale & Son, J W Powers & Co.

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

The following paragraph says the Richmond Whig, occurs in Ex-Governor Smith's Speech to which we call the special and earnest attention of the Southern people. It is not the utterance of a Whig, but the honest sentiments of a consistant and distinguished Democrat whom his party in Virginia have long honored and been proud of. The Governor says:

"I will never interfere with foreigners now in the country—but I know foreigners who approve the policy of arresting the importation of foreigners. The origin of K. N.'s is a struggle for bread—a frightful and angry question at the North. At the South it is a political question of high importance. The north has 55 more Representatives than the south already. The natural increase of the South is ½ greater than of the North, because there are greater checks on population there, but the artificial element of foreignism brings 500,000 who settle annually in the Free States, with instincts against slavery, making 50 Representatives in 10 years to swell the opposition to the South. To stop this enormous disproportion what is our policy? What is the frightful prospect before us! The effect of Know Nothingism is to turn back the tide of immigration and our highest duty to the South is to discourage immigration. I deprecate it as a great calamity."

Waltzing.—Most of our readers have engaged in the exhilarating delight of

"Imperial Waltz, imported from the Rhine,"

and will be able to appreciate the force of the following lines which we find in an exchange:

I.

At first they move slowly, with caution and grace,
Like horses when just setting out on a race:
For dancers at balls, just like horses at races,
Must amble a little to show off their paces;
The music plays faster, their raptures begin—
Like lambkins they skip, like tetotums they spin,
Now draperies whirl, and the tiny feet fly,
And ankles, at least, are exposed to the eye.

II.

O'er the chalk cover'd room in circles they swim,
He smiles upon her, and she smiles upon him—
Her hand on his shoulder is tenderly placed:
His arm quite as tenderly circles her waist.
They still bear in mind, as they're turning each other,
The proverb that "*one* is deserving another,"
And these bodily turns often end, it is said,
In turning the lady's or gentleman's head.

The *post mortem* examination of the body of 'Bill Poole,' a pugilist who was mortally wounded a few days ago in an affray with some of his associates, revealed the extraordinary fact that a pistol ball was embedded in his heart; notwithstanding which he survived eleven days.

A Loving Spouse.—A poor German complained the other night to a Baltimore magistrate, that his wife had beaten him without cause—and showed his blackened eyes and *drive-in* nose, as evidence of her severity. The officers were sent to take her. She fought them with words, bricks and stones, but was finally taken and committed to jail. He soon after appeared again before the officer, and told him, "I tink tat I will take my vrow out. My vrow is a good vrow, only she trinks too much shnapps, and ten she beats me." He gave security and had her liberated, when she instantly flew at him and *lammed* him tremendously. The officers tore here off and put her back in prison. The next day her husband bailed her out again.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.
CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 56-tf*

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.
E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board. Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 41*tf

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms.
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.
Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854.

AN ACT CONCERNING REVENUE.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The following taxes shall be annually collected and paid, by the citizens and other persons, and by owners of property, situate in the State, besides the taxes which by any other law may be imposed on them, unless the property in this chapter described shall be expressly exempt from taxation by this or some other law: The property and estate, hereby exempted from taxation, are all such and their profits as may belong to the State or may belong to or be set apart for the University and Colleges, Institutes, Academies, and Schools for the education of youth, or the support of the poor or afflicted, or specially set apart for and appropriated to divine worship.

2. There shall be annually levied upon all real property with the improvement thereon, including entries of land, twelve cents on every hundred dollars value thereof.

3. If any person shall sell his real property and shall leave no estate within the reach of the sheriff to satisfy the taxes imposed thereon at the time when they become demandable, the land shall be bound for the same, as well as the property of the then owner.

4. From every free male between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years a tax of forty cents, and for every slave of either sex between the ages of twelve and fifty years, the like sum shall be paid by the owner, and not the hirer, unless the owner may be a non-resident and his slave be hired, and then the hirer shall list the slave and pay the tax. *Provided, however,* that the county court may exempt from a poll tax such poor and infirm persons, and disabled and insane slaves as they may declare and record to be fit objects for exemption.

5. Upon each toll-gate of a turnpike road a tax of ten dollars shall be paid by every owner, and a like tax of three dollars per gate by every person who may be permitted to erect gates across a highway; and a tax, equal to five times the largest toll by the owner demanded, upon every public ferry, and a tax of ten dollars on every toll bridge.

6. Upon every stud horse or jackass let to mares for a price, a tax of five dollars, unless the value of the highest season for one mare shall exceed that sum, in which case a tax of that value shall be paid, and they shall be listed by resident owners; owners residing out of the State, of such as are kept within the same to be let to mares, shall pay the tax forthwith to the sheriff of the first county into which the horse or ass may be put to stand; and if he shall fail, such sheriff, or any other sheriff, of the county in which the animal may stand, shall forthwith distrain and sell it for the tax.

7. Upon the value of all real and personal estate which shall descend upon, be devised or bequeathed to, or shall become distributable among other persons than lineal descendants, or to or for the benefit of the father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased, where the real estate descended or devised, or both descended and devised, on or to any heir or devisee, shall be of the value of three hundred dollars; or the personal estate bequeathed to any legatee, or distributive share, or both legacy and distributive share, shall be of the value of two hundred dollars, the following taxes shall be paid:

(1) When such collateral relation shall be a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister, a tax of *one per cent.*

(2) When such collateral relation shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, a tax of *two per cent.*

(3) When such collateral relation shall be in any other degree of consanguinity to the deceased than is above described, or the legatee or devisee shall be a stranger in blood to the deceased, a tax of *three per cent.*

Provided, however, that no devise or bequest or distributive share to the widow of the deceased; nor any devise or bequest to the wife or widow of a son of the deceased, nor to the husband of a daughter of the deceased, whether she be living or dead, shall be taxed: Nor shall the husband of any deceased wife, receiving her estate after her death, be subject to any tax therefor, unless the same would have been taxable had she been living.

8. The executor or administrator of every such deceased person, on his settlement of the estate shall retain, out of the legacy or distributive share of every such legatee or next of kin, the tax properly chargeable thereon; and, in case he may have sold any real estate, and there shall be a surplus in his hands, not needed to pay debts and other charges, he shall retain the proper tax of each person, entitled to such surplus which taxes he shall pay to the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county wherein the will was proved, or administration granted.

9. If the executor or administrator shall fail to retain and pay the tax to the clerk, it shall be deemed a breach of his bond, if one shall have been executed, and the same shall be put in suit, on behalf of the State, by the county solicitor, or such executor or administrator, with his sureties, may be sued in equity, at the cost of State in case of failure.

10. Whenever the personal property in the hands of such executor or administrator (the same not being needed to be converted into money in the course of administration) shall be of an uncertain value, he shall apply to the county court to appoint three impartial persons of probity, to assess the value thereof, and such assessment, being returned to the court and confirmed, shall be conclusive of the value.

11. The executor or administrator, as soon as he may ascertain that the land of the deceased will not be needed to pay his debts, shall report to the clerk of the court, who receives the tax on personalty, an account of such real estate, and the tax thereon shall be paid by the heirs and devisees thereof, respectively, to the said clerk; the value of the real estate to be ascertained as provided in the preceding section in relation to personalty, the heir and devisee being duly notified of the motion to appoint commissioners.

12. If they, or any of them fail to pay said tax within twelve months after the report of the executor or administrator, the clerk shall report such default to the commissioner for the judicial circuit, who, thereupon, shall cause a *scire facias* to issue to the defaulting person, to show cause why judgment shall not be rendered against him for the tax, and the real estate sold to pay the same, and the court shall render judgment, and cause the tax to be collected and paid to the clerk.

13. The clerk shall keep a record of the taxes on the real and personal estate received by him, by virtue of the six preceding sections, shall return to the Comptroller a correct account of the same, with his annual statement of other taxable property, and annually return upon oath to the court of pleas and quarter sessions of his county, at the term next preceding the time at which the sheriff may settle with the Comptroller, a correct account of the same, and shall immediately pay the money to the sheriff of the county, retaining three per cent. thereof for his service.

14. The Governor shall appoint in each judicial circuit one or more commissioners, whose duty it shall be to institute and attend to all suits brought to enforce the collection of the tax laid in section 7, of this act, and to bring suits, and take such other steps, as may be necessary to enforce the collection of all taxes due and unpaid, which have heretofore been laid on property, real and personal, descended or devised to collaterals by acts of the General Assembly, which said commissioners shall receive such compensation for their services as the Governor may allow.

15. In all cases where estates descend or are devised to collaterals, or strangers in blood, and when the same shall be divided or settled, or when an attempt is made to divide or settle them without any lawful administration being had upon such estates, any person or persons intermeddling in said estates, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the State in the superior court of the county where the testator or intestate shall have had his domicil at the time of his death, said penalty to be accounted for when collected as other public taxes.

16. Whenever any person shall die leaving no lineal descendants, and leaving property liable to the tax imposed by the 7th section of this act, and no administration shall be had on the estate within three months after such death; it shall be the duty of the county court, upon being informed of the fact, to grant administration of the same to the clerk of the county court, who shall administer the same according to the laws of the land, and retain and account for the tax according to the preceding sections of this act.

17. It shall be the duty of the commissioners hereinbefore directed to be appointed, to institute suit for all penalties incurred by clerks for failing to collect and account for the tax on collateral descents imposed by this act, and any preceding acts, which penalties shall be accounted for as other public taxes.

18. Every conveyance made by such deceased person, with intent fraudulently to evade the collection of said taxes, or any of them, shall, as against the State, be void, and the same shall be chargeable, at the suit of the State, on the property conveyed, in the hands of such vendee or donee and his assignee.

19. Upon every dollar, more than six dollars, of net interest, not listed theretofor, either received during the year next preceding the first day of April, or during that time, accrued or converted into principal, so as to become an interest bearing subject, (whether demandable or not,) on money owed by solvent debtors, wherever they may reside, a tax of three cents.

20. Upon every dollar, more than six dollars, of net dividend or profit, not theretofor listed, actually due or received, during the year ending on the said first day of April, upon money vested in steam vessels, of twenty tons burthen and upwards, or in stocks of any kind, or in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State—and herein shall be included all bank dividends, bonds and certificates of debts of any other State or country, or of any public corporation created by this or any other State—a tax of three cents.

21. Such net interest, dividend or profit shall be ascertained by deducting from the whole amount thereof such interest as, during that time, had accrued against the payer of the tax.

22. Upon every hundred dollars employed in buying and selling slaves, whether the said capital shall be borrowed or shall be the individual property of the person or company investing the same, during the year ending on the said first day of April, twenty-five cents; and upon every hundred dollars employed, within the same time, in any other species of trade, not in this chapter specially taxed, ten cents.

23. Upon each sulky, gig, buggy, barouche, carriage and other pleasure vehicles, in use by the owner, or by his consent, of the value of fifty dollars, and under a hundred dollary, fifty cents; of the value of one hundred, and under two hundred dollars, one dollar; of the value of two hundred dollars, and under three hundred dollars, two dollars; of the value of three hundred dollars and under four hundred dollars, three dollars, of the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, four dollars.

(2.) Upon all gold and silver plate, and ornamental jewelry in use, except ornamental jewelry worn by females, of as great value as fifty dollars, one per cent. on the value. On each gold watch in use, one dollar; on each silver watch in use, twenty-five cents.

(3.) Upon each harp in use, two dollars; on each piano forte in use, one dollar.

(4.) Upon every pistol, except such as are used exclusively for mustering, and on every bowie knife, one dollar. On dirks and sword canes, fifty cents each: *Provided, however,* that of said arms, only such shall be taxable as, at some time within the year, have been used, worn or carried about the person of the owner or some other person by his consent.

(5.) On all retailers of wines, cordials or spiritous liquors, twenty dollars.

(6.) On every keeper of a common inn, ordinary or tavern, ten dollars.

(7.) On each billiard table, one hundred dollars, except when there are more than one kept by the same individual in the same room, then and in that case, a tax of one hundred dollars on the first, and fifty dollars on each additional one.

(8.) On each bowling alley, commonly called nine pin or ten pin, or by whatever other name called, twenty-five dollars.

(9.) On each livery stable a tax of ten dollars.

(10.) On each pack of playing cards, twenty-five cents, to be paid by the seller; and every merchant, shopkeeper, retailer, inn or tavern keeper, or public dealer in goods, wares or merchandise, or other thing, shall list the number of packs he may have sold during the year.

(11.) On all peddlers of patent soap, medicines for the killing of crows, chinches and other vermin, for the curing of head ache, tooth ache, or corns, and of all patent medicines and razor strops, a tax of five dollars in every county in which they may so peddle.

(12.) On each mortgage, deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust, made to secure debts or liabilities, which shall be registered, one dollar; which the register shall pay. The register shall not be obliged to record any such deed, unless the tax thereon is paid to him, and he shall endorse thereon the payment of the tax, and shall render to the justice who takes the tax list, the number of such deeds by him registered in the preceding year under the penalty of one hundred dollars for the use of the State, to be collected by the county solicitor.

(13.) On each marriage license, the sum of one dollar, which shall be paid by the clerk, and no clerk shall issue such license unless the tax thereon shall be paid to him; and he shall render to the justice who takes the tax list the number of such licenses by him granted in the preceding twelve months, under the penality of two hundred dollars, for the use of the State, to be collected by the county solicitor.

(14.) The taxes herein imposed on retailers, tavern keepers, peddlers, billiard tables and bowling alleys, shall be annually paid in advance to the sheriff of the county, who shall grant a license for the same. And any persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be subject to a double tax, to be collected by distress.

24. On every merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweller, who shall sell goods, wares, and merchandize, a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon his capital. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist, or other dealer, consignee or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent. upon the capital so employed, to be paid by the seller. On every merchant or apothecary selling drugs, medicines or nostrums as agent of the owner, if a non-resident, twenty-five per cent. of the value, to be paid by the seller. On every commission merchant, one per cant on the commission received by him. On every auctioneer, one-fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all goods sold by him: *Provided,* That no tax shall be levied upon sales made under an execution or order issuing from any court or from a justice of the peace, nor by any executor, administrator or trustee. ☞The capital aforesaid shall be the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandize, made within the year preceeding the first day of April.☜ The commissions received by each commission merchant, shall be computed by the same time, and also the amount of such articles, not of the manufacture of the State, as are sent here to be sold by the consignees or agents of the owner. All distillers of spirits of turpentine, shall pay an annual tax of two dollars and fifty cents on every distillery of a capacity of ten barrels and under; and on every distillery of a capacity between ten and fifteen barrels, an annual tax of three dollars and fifty cents; on every distillery of a capacity between fifteen and twenty barrels, an annual tax of five dollars; and on every one of a larger capacity than twenty barrels, an annual tax of ten dollars.

25. The bonds and notes payable to any such merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, shall not be deemed part of his capital stock, but the interest on the same shall be taxed as other money at interest.

26. Every such merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, engaged in business in any county, on the first day of April, shall apply to the sheriff of such county, and on paying the tax on his capital, estimated as aforesaid, the account of which he shall swear to in an affidavit subscribed and made before the sheriff, shall take a receipt therefore, and be allowed to carry on his business.

27. Every person opening such store, after the first day of April, shall pay the tax, or shall execute and deposit with the sheriff a bond, with good security, payable to the State of North Carolina, to pay the tax on the amount of all his purchases including his present stock, to the first day of April next succeeding; and thereupon shall take from the sheriff a receipt for such tax or bond, and be allowed to carry on his business.

28. Every wholesale, commission or retail merchant, tailor, or jeweller, who shall sell any goods, wares or merchandize, without first taking the receipt of the sheriff as in any of the foregoing sections of this chapter is provided, shall pay an additional tax of one hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall collect forthwith by distress with the other tax imposed on such merchant.

29. There shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of each county a tax of thirty dollars by every person, who shall offer for sale or peddle in that county, any riding vehicle, not of the manufacture of this State. On all horses and mules, brought into this State for sale, whether by citizens of this State or others, shall pay to the sheriff a tax of ten dollars for each county in which any sales of said horses or mules may be made: *Provided,* that when a person shall offer for sale any vehicle purchased for his own use, he shall not be subject to the above tax.

30. A tax of one hundred dollars shall be paid to the sheriff of the county by every person who shall keep therein an establishment for the sale of such vehicles, any part of the wood work of which is not of the manufacture of this State, and a tax of fifty dollars when the vehicles are of the manufacture of this State: *Provided, nevertheless,* that no person, who is a manufacturer of such vehicles in this State shall be subject to the tax for the sale of vehicles manufactured by him, when said sales are made in his county.

31. There shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of each county a tax of fifty dollars by every person exhibiting, selling or offering to sell by sample any goods, wares or merchandize not of the manufacture of this State.

32. On payment of the tax mentioned in the three preceding sections, the person paying the same shall take the sheriff's receipt specifying the county and purpose for which it is paid, and thereupon he may exercise such employment for one year, and sell at any place or places in the county for which the tax is paid. *Provided always,* that such receipt shall not be construed to permit two or more persons to peddle under the same license, under the pretence of being partners in trade.

33. If any person shall offend against any of the four preceding sections, he shall pay to the sheriff double the tax due from him, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect by distress.

34. Every peddler, except as hereinafter provided, of any other article, part of machinery or thing whatsoever than aforesaid, the whole or principal part whereof in value, shall not be of the growth or manufacture of this State, who shall exercise such employment, without first having obtained an order allowing him to peddle, from the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county in which he proposes to peddle, and paid the tax in the following section imposed, shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars a year for each county in which he may so peddle, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect by distress.

35. Every person who shall prove to the court that he is of good moral character, and that he is a native or naturalized citizen of one of the United States, shall be entitled to such order from the county court, and on paying to the sheriff of the county for which the order was granted a tax of thirty dollars, and taking a receipt therefor, specifying the purpose and county may peddle in that county for one year, either on land or water, articles, parts of machinery, or other thing of the kind mentioned in the preceding section.

36. *Provided,* (1) That when such licensed peddler shall peddle altogether on the waters on the south side of Albemarle Sound and the tributaries entering that side of the sound, (Roanoke and Cashie excepted) he shall pay a tax of five dollars only.

(2.) That any person may freely peddle live stock, (except horses and mules,) vegetables, fruits, oysters or fresh fish, the growth or produce of the United States.

(3.) That any person a citizen and for twelve months a resident of the State, may freely peddle books, charts, maps, philosophical apparatus and music prints.

(4.) That persons shall not peddle under one license, under any pretense of being partners.

(5.) That no licensed peddler shall sell any goods or other thing at auction, without incurring the duties on auction sales.

(6.) That any person who shall procure houses for carrying on a temporary sale of goods at one or more public places in the State, shall be deemed a peddler.

37. Upon all persons, commonly known as brokers, who for the purpose of gain shall be engaged in buying or selling bills of exchange or the bills of any bank incorporated in this State, shall be levied a tax of one hundred dollars.

(*To be Continued.*)

An epigram is like a bee, a thing
Of little size, with honey and a sting.

THE BIRDS OF SPRING.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

My quiet residence in the country, aloof from fashion, politics, and the money market, leaves me rather at a loss for occupation, and drives me occasionally to the study of nature, and other low pursuits. Having few neighbors, on whom to keep a watch and exercise my habits of observation, I am fain to amuse myself with prying into the domestic concerns and peculiarities of the animals around me; and, during the present season, have derived considerable entertainment from certain sociable little birds, almost the only visitors we have, during this early part of the year.

Those who have passed the winter in the country, are sensible of the delightful influences that accompany the earliest indications of spring; and of these, none are more delightful than the first notes of the birds. There is one modest little sad-colored bird, much resembling a wren, which came about the house just on the skirts of winter, when not a blade of grass was to be seen and when a few prematurely warm days had given a flattering foretaste of soft weather. He sang early in the dawning, long before sunrise, and late in the evening, just before the closing in of night, his matin and his vesper hymns. It is true, he sang occasionally throughout the day; but at these still hours, his song was more remarked. He sat on a leafless tree, just before the window, and warbled forth his notes, few and simple, but singularly sweet, with something of a plaintive tone, that heightened their effect.

The first morning that he was heard, was a joyous one among the young folks of my household. The long, death-like sleep of winter was at an end; nature was once more awakening; they now promised themselves the immediate proximity of land. A sharp return of winter almost silenced my little songster, and dashed the hilarity of the household; yet still he poured forth, now and then, a few plaintive notes between the frosty pipings of the breeze, like gleams of sunshine between wintry clouds.

I have consulted my book of ornithology in vain, to find out the name of this kindly little bird, who certainly deserves honor and favor far beyond his modest pretensions. He comes like the lowly violet, the most unpretending, but welcomest of flowers, breathing the sweet promise of the early year.

Another of our feathered visitors, who follow close upon the steps of winter; is the Pe-wit, or Pee-wee, or Phœbe-bird, for he is called by each of these names, from a fancied resemblance to the sound of his monotonous note. He is a sociable little being, and seeks the habitation of men. A pair of them have built beneath my porch, and have reared several broods there, for two years past, their nest never being disturbed. They arrive early in the spring, just when the crocus and the snow-drop begin to peep forth. Their first chirp spreads gladness through the house. The Phœbe birds have come!' is heard on all sides; they are welcomed back like members of the family; and speculations are made upon where they have been, and what countries they have seen, during their long absence. Their arrival is the more cheering, as it is announced by the old weather wise people of the country, the sure sign that the severe frosts are at an end; and that the gardener may resume his labors with confidence

About this time, too, arrives the blue-bird, so poetically yet truly described by Wilson. His appearance gladdens the whole landscape. You hear his soft warble in every field. He sociably approaches your habitation, and takes up his residence in your vicinity.

The happiest bird of our spring, however, and one that rivals the European lark in my estimation, is the Boblincon, or Boblink; as he is commonly called. He arrives at that choice portion of our year, which, in this latitude answer to the description of the month of May, so often given by the poets. With us, it begins about the middle of May, and lasts until nearly the middle of June. Earlier than this, winter is apt to return on its traces, and to blight the opening beauties of the year; and later than this, begin the parching, and panting, and dissolving heats of summer. But in this genial interval, nature is in all her freshness and fragrance, "the rains are over and gone, the flowers appear upon the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land." The trees are now in their fullest foliage and brightest verdure; the woods are gay with the clustered flowers of the laurel; the air is perfumed by the sweet briar and the wild rose; the meadows are enamelled with clover-blossoms; while the young apple, the peach, and the plum begin to swell, and the cherry to glow among the green leaves.

This is the chosen season of revelry of the Boblink. He comes amidst the pomp and fragrance of the season; his life seems all sensibility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He is to be found in the soft bosoms of the freshest and sweetest meadows; and is most in song, when the clover is in blossom. He perches on the topmost twig of a tree, or on some long flaunting weed, and as he rises and sinks with the breeze, pours forth a succession of rich tinkling notes; crowding one upon another like the outpouring melody of the skylark, and possesses the same rapturous character. Sometimes he pitches from the summit of a tree, begins his song as soon as he gets upon the wing, and flutters tremulously down to the earth, as if overcome with ecstacy at his own music.—Sometimes he is in pursuit of his paramour; always in full song, as if he would win her by his melody; and always with the same appearance of intoxication and delight.

Of all the birds of our groves and meadows, the Boblink was the envy of my boyhood. He crossed my path in the sweetest weather, and the sweetest season of the year, when all nature called to the fields, and the rural feelings throbbed in every bosom; but when I, luckless urchin! was doomed to be mewed up during the livelong day, in that purgatory of boyhood, a school-room. It seemed as if the varlet mocked at me, as he flew by in full song, and sought to taunt me with his happier lot. Oh, how I envied him! No lessons, no task, no hateful school; nothing but holiday, frolic, green fields, and fine weather. Had I then been more versed in poetry, I might have addressed him in the words of Logan to the cuckoo:

Sweet bird! thy bower is ever green,
Thy sky is ever clear;
Thou hast no sorrow in thy note,
No winter in thy year.

Oh! could I fly, I'd fly with thee;
We'd make on joyful wing,
Our annual visits round the globe,
Companions of the spring!

Further observation and experience have given me a different idea of this little feathered voluptuary, which I will venture to impart, for the benefit of my school boy readers who may regard him with the same unqualified envy and admiration which I once indulged. I have shown him only as I saw him first, in what I may call the poetical part of his career, when he in a manner devoted himself to elegant pursuits and enjoyments, and was a bird of music, and song, and taste and sensibility, and refinement. While this lasted, he was sacred from injury; the very school boy would not fling a stone at him, and the merest rustic would pause to listen to his strain. But mark the difference. As the year advances, as the clover blossoms disappear, and the spring fades into summer, he gradually gives up his elegant tastes and habits; doffs his poetical suit of black, assumes a russet dusty garb, and sinks to the gross enjoyments of common vulgar birds. His notes no longer vibrate on the ear; he is stuffing himself with the seeds of the tall weeds on which he lately swung and chanted so melodiously. He has become a "bon vivant,' a "gourmand;" with him now there is nothing like the "joys of the table." In a little while he grows tired of plain homely fare, and is off on a gastronomical tour in quest of foreign luxuries. We next hear of him with myriads of his kind, banqueting among the reeds of the Deleware; grown corpulent with good feeding. He has changed his name in travelling. Boblincon no more—he is the *Reed-bird* now, the much sought for titbit of Pennsylvania epicures; the rival in unlucky fame of the ortolan! Wherever he goes, pop! pop! pop! every rusty firelock in the country is blazing away. He sees his companions falling by thousands around him.

Does he take warning, and reform?—Alas, not he! Incorrigible epicure! Again he wings his flight. The rice swamps of the South invite him. He gorges himself among them almost to bursting; he can scarcely fly for corpulency. He has once more changed his name, and is now the famous *Rice bird* of the Carolinas.

Last stage of his career; behold him spitted with dozens of his corpulent companions, and served up, a vaunted dish, on the table of some Southern gastronome.

Such is the story of the Boblink; once spiritual, musical, admired, the joy of the meadows, and the favorite bird of spring; finally, a gross little sensualist, who expiates his sensuality in the larder. His story contains a moral, worthy the attention of all little birds and little boys; warning them to keep to those refined and intellectual pursuits which raised him to so high a pitch of popularity, during the early part of his career; but to eschew all tendency to that gross and dissipated indulgence, which brought this mistaken little bird to an untimely end.

The investigation into the murder of "Bill Poole," the pugilist, is now assuming a phase of some importance, it having been discovered that two civic officers, councilman Kerrigan and Policeman Lynn, were actually amongst those who assisted in the concealment and flight of the murderer, *Louis Baker,* and upon this charge they have been arrested, with others, and committed to prison in default of finding bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars each. It has also transpired to day that Baker went to sea yesterday on board a vessel bound to the Canary Islands, that the owner of the vessel is under arrest for aiding in his escape, and that a steamer is to be despatched in pursuit, and, if necessary, will proceed even to the Canaries to intercept her! In these movements we have evidence that the matter will be energetically prosecuted to the end and the majesty of the law fully vindicated.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I learn from the captions published in your paper, an Act regulating the Flour Inspection in Fayetteville. You would oblige some of your readers by giving the act an early publication to give those interested a knowledge of its provisions. If they are such as satisfy the country people there will at least be some more Flour taken to Fayetteville than otherwise will be. It is a little surprising that the merchants generally of your town do not use greater exertions in having the subject arranged more to the satisfaction of the country farmers who have so long been accustomed to taking all their surplus produce to Fayetteville. Many of whom are now driven to other markets by causes which might easily be removed. I see the people of Wilmington are complaining of the falling off of the usual quantity of flour in that place. If there is but little going to Fayetteville still less will go to Wilmington, for an additional reason the people can not understand why there should have been during the last year the marked difference in the price of flour in Wilmington and Norfolk. Is not a Bbl. of flour (for shipping) worth as much in Wilmington as in Norfolk? If those markets were equal more flour would be taken to Fayetteville, provided equal justice was done in the inspection. It costs a dollar and ten cents more to send a Bbl. of flour from this neighborhood to Norfolk than to Fayetteville, and still many of us under existing circumstances prefer the Norfolk and Petersburg markets. There is no one thing which has contributed so much in sustaining Fayetteville as the convenience there in procuring Salt for the supply of the back country. But inasmuch as the palpable frauds are becoming notorious and constantly practised in selling pieces of sacks for whole ones, as by the Flour, so it will be by the Salt. It is stated by some of those who have had considerable experience in Boating from Wilmington to Fayetteville, that it is not unusual for sacks of Salt to be made up in boats by scraping up the salt which is casually scattered out of other sacks aboard of the Boat with little or no regard to measure or weight. I will not presume to say that any regular merchant was ever engaged in such a detestable species of fraud. I am sure that none who are entitled to the honorable title of Merchant ever would be. But, nevertheless, inasmuch as those sacks made up of the sweepings of the Boat are put up in due form, I have no doubt they find their way into market, and are sold as whole sacks of prime clean salt. In conclusion, I will say in my humble opinion, it ought to be the business of all merchants who desire to do a regular and honorable business to attend to these subjects. If their interest is not sufficient to prompt them I am sure their moral duty should. A greater amount of fraud may be imposed upon the community in selling Salt than in one article, inasmuch as it is an article of more general use than any other one of the first articles of necessity altogether indispensable if to be had at any price. The last cent is often paid out by the poor for a little Salt to assist in keeping soul and body together; next to bread it is the nearest indispensable. Then ought any, particularly the indigent, be cheated in the purchase of that which they can not do without? This is a subject which very properly claimed the attention of our last General Assembly. And doubtless, but from the fact of its being crowded out by the numerous Bank, Railroad, Plankroad, Navigation and Corporation bills, it would have been regulated by Legislative enactment, which in my humble opinion, would have rendered much more acceptable service than some other measures claiming to be of much higher dignity. The public has been recently informed through a public paper, (the Carolinian,) upon the authority of an experienced merchant that sacks of salt put up at the works originally vary fifty pounds. If so, how is the purchaser to know he is not imposed upon unless he buys by weight or measure? Then let it be sold by weight, fix some standard to sell by. It is as reasonable and just that a sack of Salt should be required to contain a certain weight if sold by the Sack as that a Bbl. of Flour should. I however hope, if in no other way, when public attention is aroused to the subject, the evil will cure itself.

ONE INTERESTED.

FROM EUROPE.—The Pacific arrived at New York on Thursday last, with dates to the 30th ult.

Her news is of some interest.

Lord Palmerston's Ministry has fallen to pieces. The resignation of Graham, Gladstone and Herbert was ostensibly on account of the passage of Mr Roebuck's motion. Private squabbles in the Cabinet were also believed to be the cause. Report says that Roebuck's party will not rest satisfied without the impeachment of Lord Raglan and one or more of the ex-Ministers.

Lord Palmerston had much trouble in reconstructing the Cabinet and it was not fully completed. Lord Russell takes the Colonial Secretaryship as a stop to the gap, but completes his mission to Vienna. Rumor gives Lord Elgin a seat in the Cabinet. The Earl of Carlisle is Viceroy of Ireland. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer is Mr. Lewis, an untried man.

The members of the Government express confident hopes that the pending negotiations will lead to an honorable peace, although war measures continue to be actively prosecuted all over Europe.

Great distress has been experienced in England from the severity of the winter.

Great riots have taken place among the unemployed in London and Liverpool, but the weather having changed, shipping was arriving which would furnish employment and prevent further disturbances.

Affairs at Sebastopol changed but little from previous advices. The siege was progressing slowly and without vigor.

The Russians were actively engaged in fortifying their positions, especially on the right flank. Sebastopol is now considered more impregnable than it has been since the commencement of the siege. Thousands are still at work strengthening the fortress and other points.

The weather has been intensely cold and several thousand Russians are reported to have been frozen to death. The allies, especially the English troops were suffering dreadfully from the element and many were dying daily, whilst others were being frozen, losing arms, hands, legs, &c. Their condition was deplorable in the extreme and officers without the common comforts or necessaries of life.

A battle has been fought in Eupatoria between the Turks and Russians in which the Russians were forced to retire with a heavy loss.

Lord Raglan's resignation has been reported and is generally credited.

The Markets.—Cotton has declined ¼d. Sales for the ten days 50,000 bales. New Orleans fair 5½; middling 5⅜; Uplands 5¼.

Breadstuffs.—All qualities have declined slightly—Western Canal flour 40s., Ohio 43s.

Corn—Yellow 43s., white 44s.

Later from Havana.—The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 14th, from Havana on the 8th inst. The American steamer El Dorado arrived at Havana the same day from Aspinwall, and reported having been fired at twice by the Spanish frigate Ferrelona, and compelled to stop and exhibit her papers. One shot struck the water about 20 yards from the El Dorado's bows, and the other passed immediately over the wheel-house.

The U. S. steamer Princeton was in the harbor of Havana; also the British war vessels Vestal and Buzzard.

The Cuban news is unimportant. Sugars were unchanged, and molasses was held firmly. Lard was heavy. Exchange very dull.

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tea Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns. Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps. Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Bruskes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 12, 1855. 83-tf

Town papers copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT March Term of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber qualified as Administrator of the Estate of William McDougald, dec'd. All persons having claims against the Estate, are required to present them properly authenticated within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Debtors to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment.

JOHN P. McLEAN.

March 12, 1855. 83-slt*2t

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all Persons from trading for two Notes given by me, and made payable to George H. Parker, for one Hundred Dollars each, one due September 1855, the other due September 1856. As I have not had value received for them, and do not intend paying them.

ISAAC MELVIN.

Chalk Level, March 12. 84*4t

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, for Debilitated Constitutions, Disordered Liver, and Indigestion.—The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on parties suffering from indigestion would be incredible, if it were not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. The exhilarating properties of these invaluable Pills, entirely remove all nervous symptoms from the system, strengthen the tone of the stomach, and thereby promote a healthy digestion.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1855.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—The heavy rains of the last few days have given us plenty of water in the river, and we hear of much timber, lumber, turpentine, &c., passing down to market.

THE TAX LAW.—We commence the publication to-day of the Revenue Bill, which, touching the pocket nerve, and that not lightly, will interest most of our readers. We will conclude it on Thursday or Monday next.

Our friends of the Hillsborough Recorder adopt a novel mode of defending the late Legislature, and especially the Central Railroad influence, against our charges of selfishness, by telling us what *former* Legislatures did and offered to do for Fayetteville! We ourselves have not been slow in awarding due praise to former Legislatures for a just appreciation of the position, the capabilities, and the wants of Fayetteville. It is not of them we complain. It is of the *last* Legislature, which denied every thing to Fayetteville, whilst devoting millions to other parts of the State; which quadrupled our burthens of taxation, to be expended in works calculated to damage Fayetteville. It was especially of the Central Rail Road members that we complained, for from among them came the chief opposition to every Fayetteville scheme, after they had, by the aid of Fayetteville votes, got all they wanted—millions upon millions. How it can be a justification of these, to tell us what former Legislatures did, or offered to do, we do not perceive.

But stop. There *is* one thing cited by the Recorder as done by the *last* Legislature for the benefit of Fayetteville. Pray what is it? our readers may well inquire. Why nothing more nor less than the endorsement of the bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company for $300,000! Can it be that the Recorder is so ill-informed of the true state of the case as to suppose this can ever be, or was ever intended to be, a benefit to Fayetteville? On the contrary, it is well known, that among some at least of its original projectors, it has been urged and prosecuted as a means of *destroying* Fayetteville. Certain it is, it is no Fayetteville scheme, and is not sustained by Fayetteville capital.

The Recorder says we "affect" to consider the N. C. road a Virginia road. There is no affectation about it, we assure our friends. The information we had on the subject was from a Wilmington paper, which informed us that not a barrel of flour went to Wilmington over the road, whilst as much as 300 bbls. a day went to Virginia. If that don't make it a Virginia road, we would like to know what can. [We must not omit to mention, that within the last week, the enormous quantity of 20 bbls. did go to Wilmington.]

The Recorder has "not heard that the people of Fayetteville made any very great efforts to avail themselves of the benefits" of charters for roads to the Yadkin, which the Legislature granted some 20 years ago, with a liberal offer of State aid. The Recorder is again unfortunately misinformed. But perhaps we may not understand what it would call "very great efforts." We can only say, that Fayetteville subscribed then, (though it had not recovered from the effects of a fire which a few years previous had destroyed it) more than any single town in North Carolina has subscribed to the N. C. road. Will that do? The difference was, that other places did not come to the aid of Fayetteville, and the country through which the road was to pass was generally poor and sparsely settled. On the route of the N. C. road, on the contrary, were numerous towns, a productive country, and a comparatively thickly settled and wealthy people.

The Recorder says that the Legislature has offered to contribute three-fifths of the cost of building a rail road from Fayetteville to Beaufort. Will it be kind enough to inform us when this offer was made? It has escaped our notice.

But perhaps the most curious part of the Recorder's article is the following:

"The Observer bases the right of the people of Cumberland to complain, upon the assumption that she pays one-thirtieth part of the whole cost of the Central Railroad. If Cumberland pays a larger proportion of taxes than we do here, it is because she possesses a larger proportion of wealth; and that wealth is pretty good evidence that she has enjoyed superior commercial advantages, and therefore does not so much need the aid of new improvements."

Well, if such a doctrine be sound as applied to Fayetteville, is it unsound as to Wilmington? Wilmington pays more taxes even than Fayetteville, yet every thing that Wilmington asked for was granted by the late Legislature. If the Recorder's doctrine be correct, Wilmington "does not so much need the aid of new improvements." She gets that aid, however, whilst Fayetteville is refused. Besides, the improvements which the State is helping to make elsewhere, are to the injury of Fayetteville. She is paying for her own destruction, if that can be effected. But the Recorder's doctrine is not sound, and is no where acted upon out of North Carolina. In other States, where a place is found to possess commercial advantages, they are cherished and assisted. Even the great commercial advantages of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and others, are constantly receiving the benefit of both National and State legislation. So has Wilmington, and justly, too. Preserve us from the spread of such a policy as the Recorder suggests!

We do not pretend to say, that the people of Fayetteville have themselves done all that they ought, to improve their own condition. We do not think they have. And we do think, that unless they put their own shoulders to the wheel, and that soon, and effectually, they will, when it is too late, discover their fatal mistake. This, however, has nothing to do with the course of the last Legislature, about which we have nothing to retract. It was selfish, ungenerous, and unjust.

In the language of Senators Fisher, Gilmer, Walker, Cherry, Thomas, Wood, Christian, and Oldfield, (who were present, saw all that was done and said, and therefore know what they assert,)—

"It is not improper to remark, what is well known, that the most strenuous opposition to an extension of this system is made from sections *having all they want by present improvements.* They have received—they refuse to give any thing in return! Other parts of the country having *equal claims,* ask only to be placed on an equality—they deny this justice. Suppose it were possible to strike out from existence present improvements, would they then be for or against a system? It is easy to answer. Shall prosperity harden the hearts of the favored, and close their ears to the cry for justice? Every sentiment of generosity and liberal feeling should forbid."

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The Wilmington Herald of the 16th inst., says:

"At the meeting of Stockholders of this Institution, held at the Banking House yesterday, for considering the acceptance or rejection of the amended charter, a resolution was offered postponing the question to a future day; but it was lost by the following vote—yeas, 613; nays, (individuals) 732, (State) 684. After a free discussion the vote was taken upon the acceptance of the charter, and it was accepted by the following vote—yeas, (individuals) 928, (State) 684—1,612; nays 359. The stockholders met again this morning to conclude the business growing out of yesterday's transactions.

"We suppose, that from and after to-day, in accordance with the 18th section of the charter, no bill, certificate of deposite, or promissory note, will be issued or re-issued by this Bank for a less sum than five dollars, and that the Bank will not pay out the notes or bills of any other Bank, of a less denomination than five dollars, unless in settlement with such Bank."

WIL. AND CHARLOTTE ROAD.—At the meeting of Commissioners at Wadesboro', it was resolved to open books of subscription on the 2d Monday in April. The future Directors were recommended to give stockholders the preference in contracts. A survey of the route from Wilmington to Lumberton and from Whiteville to Lumberton was ordered; and John C. McRae of Wilmington appointed to superintend it.

CONGRESSIONAL.—A writer in the Raleigh Standard nominates Gen. Charles R. Jones, (late) formerly of this Town, as a suitable candidate for Congress in the sixth District, now represented by Hon. R. C. Puryear.

The Whigs of Gaston have nominated Jas. A. Caldwell, Esq., and it is stated by the Watchman that Gen. Atlas J. Dargan, of Anson, is also a candidate, in Mr. Craige's District.

FREIGHTS.—The Salisbury Watchman says that the rates of freight on the N. C. Road are so high that the merchants of that Town still have their goods shipped to this place and wagoned hence to Salisbury. And that unless rates on the road are materially reduced, they will continue to do so.

THE LATE FIRE.—In addition to instances, heretofore noticed, of damage done in the neigboring Counties by the late fire, we learn that Lauchlin McNeill, Esq., of Robeson, lost a valuable negro man by the falling of a burning tree; and that great damage was done to his plantation.

The Argus has the following particulars of the losses in Moore and Richmond:

"In Moore a good deal of fencing and several houses were burned. We are pained to hear also, that a gentleman in the upper end of the county, by the name of Britt, was so unfortunate as to have his dwelling consumed, with his little child in it!

In Richmond County the damage to property was very great. Among the sufferers we have heard of Messrs. Hill and Ligon, extensively engaged in the turpentine business, on Mark's Creek; Malcolm Campbell, on Hill Creek, engaged in the same business; John Fairly, Archibald Priest, John McNeill, Daniel Sinclair, Mrs. McGilvary, John A. Morrison, Angus W. Campbell, Mrs. McSween, Matthew Thrower, George Northam, Harris G. Terry, Walter Covington, John G. Watson, Stephen Pankey, Joseph Hines, Solomon Townsend, Thomas Garrett, Thomas Roper, Isaac McCaskill, Benjamin W. Covington, Franklin C. Smith, and others. Some lost their entire fencing, and others were materially injured. Harris G. Terry and Walter Covington, it is said got their cribs and smoke-houses burnt, and all their provisions consumed."

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The State Treasurer advertises for sale $1,000,000 N. C. Coupon Bonds for the completion of the Central Railroad. Proposals will be received at Raleigh until April 14th.

$15,000 N. C. Bonds were sold at New York a few days ago at 98, and a considerable amount at 99.

DAVID F. CALDWELL, ESQ.—This gentleman has a communication in the last Argus in which he says he has "been most villainously assailed by the press of Fayetteville." With our neighbor of the Argus we pronounce the statement "simply not so." He was never assailed in this paper at all. He assailed us, and we repelled his assault.

Mr. Caldwell proceeds, after this, to tell us what his notions are in regard to the improvement of Fayetteville. The first is, that we should join with the Deep River Company [the sworn foes to Fayetteville] in making the Cape Fear certainly navigable, at all seasons of the year, to Campbellton. The second is, that we should build "a rail road to the Coalfields, to be ultimately extended to Abingdon, (Virginia,) crossing the N. C. rail road at or near Greensborough."

Now this may be a very good scheme for Fayetteville; but there are three difficulties in the way. 1st. Our people know little or nothing about the route, having had their attention turned to a different direction. 2d. It is a scheme of too much cost for Fayetteville to undertake. And 3d. When we asked for a charter for a part of the very work Mr. Caldwell advises us to undertake, he himself, by votes and speeches, was instrumental in having it denied to us!

ARREST.—H. D. Bird, Esq., late President of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Co., and one of the most influential citizens of Petersburg has been arrested and committed to jail on a charge of embezzling $25,000 of the Railroad Company's funds.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—DEATH OF THE CZAR.—The Africa, at Halifax on Friday last, brings the highly important intelligence that the Emperor NICHOLAS died suddenly of apoplexy on the 2d inst. The news was conveyed by telegraph to Vienna and thence to London. It was previously known that his physicians had given him up, and the fact that the news was officially announced in both Houses of the British Parliament leaves no doubt of its authenticity.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon thus announced the Czar's death:

"I think it my duty to communicate to your lordships the contents of a telegraphic despatch which I received half an hour since from her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning, at one o'clock of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. I have also received a despatch from her Majesty's Minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at twelve o'clock this morning. An hour before this despatch arrived I received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin stating that the Emperor was at the point of death and had taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between twelve and one o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt, under these circumstances, of its authenticity." In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston made a similar statement.

The Grand Duke ALEXANDER, the eldest son, is the successor of Nicholas.

What will be the effect of the Czar's death on the existing war, of course is not known. The first impression was that peace would be the probable result; and an instant rise in the English funds was the effect.

The National Intelligencer says:

"We suppose that the first effect of this news on every mind is that it must be favorable to peace; that, like the death of a party to a civil suit, the action must necessarily abate. Such was the first impression produced on our own minds, and such must be the hope of every philanthropist. But this cheering view is shaken by further reflection. What may be the character of the new Emperor, ALEXANDER the Second, now thirty-seven years of age, we are not well advised; but doubtless, like that of his younger brothers who have served in the Crimea, it has been rendered as military as circumstances and his nature would admit; and we much fear that, instead of being inclined to peace by his bereavement, the son of Nicholas will consider the war bequeathed to him as a sacred duty, to be prosecuted with redoubled vigor and to the last extremity. He will in all probability regard it as demanded by reverence for his father's judgment, character, and honor, to listen to no terms of accommodation short of those which Nicholas would have exacted. In this course the national spirit and sentiment will probably second and stimulate the new Emperor, and with an enthusiasm and unanimity even greater than that which supported the father. It may happen however, that the withdrawal of the strong will and strong hand of the late Emperor, with the probable development of internal parties in Russia may lead to an early pacification.

"The Emperor Nicholas may be regarded perhaps, as the greatest Sovereign of modern times, and few have filled a wider space in the history of the world. With an empire extending from the Baltic to Behring's Straits, he ruled two-thirds of the circumference of the habitable globe, and over all those vast territories and races he was known and felt. Throughout that immense region he might be said to be, in every sense, "the State." He was identified with all its interests, moral, social, political, and religious. He knew every thing, inspired every thing, directed every thing, controlled and superintended every thing, military civil, and ecclesiastical. It is not to be wondered at that, to such a labor of thirty years' duration, even his colossal frame and strong brain should at last yield and succumb. With the genius of the Great Frederick in administrative capacity, he had almost the genius of Napoleon for war. His moral and conscientious qualities surpassed those of either.

"The sudden death of such a man, even in a time of universal peace, might well produce a stir among the crowned heads of Europe. How much greater then must be the dread, the uncertainty, of what may be the consequences under existing circumstances! A thousand wild speculations will be formed; the diplomacy of Europe will be tortured to make it subserve particular theories; new schemes for regulating the balance of power will be asserted and maintained by a Congress of Plenipotentiaries, each striving to outmanœuvre each; and the unhappy result may be universal war. We forbear for the present, however, to trust ourselves to further conjecture, for all must be conjecture until the new Emperor shall have done something from which his future intentions may be inferred. We trust in God that his policy may be peaceful, and that a speedy end may be put to the sufferings of the present terrible war."

No other political news of any consequence. At Liverpool cotton continued dull at previous rates. Breadstuffs quiet, at rates reported by the Pacific. (For which see preceding page.)

THE WESTERN REPUBLIC.—The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer, referring to the rumors concerning a proposed separation of the Pacific and Atlantic States, says:

"The platform for the new "Pacific American party," concerning the intentions of which the last few steamers have brought many rumors, is now received in full, and declares the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to be the paramount object and great end of the party, although the means by which this end is sought to be accomplished are of a very diversified character, and do not on the surface appear to have much reference thereto. An increased delegation to Congress is sought for by the establishment of additional States, some of which are to be formed out of territory over which we have as yet no control!"

LEGISLATIVE "SPREE."—The New York Legislature recently paid a visit to the City and to the Public institutions on Blackwell's Island. At the latter a dinner was given to them, and a number of the members and many of the "City fathers" got drunk and behaved in the most approved style of rowdyism. Many ladies were present at the dinner, but so little regard was paid to their presence, that the entertainment broke up in a row which the police were called upon to quell!

Blackwell's Island was a queer place for an entertainment any how. But it must have been especially edifying to the convicts, (many of them confined there for drunkenness and crimes of which liquor was the cause,) to see Senators, Commoners and Aldermen, the assembled wisdom of the City and State, eating, drinking, cursing, swearing, and threatening to "lick" each other; as the papers say they did.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Know Nothings have made a clean sweep. They have elected their candidate for Governor, by a handsome majority over all others; all the members of Congress; two-thirds of the House; and all the members of the State Senate, but one!

The Washington Union is furious at the defeat of the Administration in the President's own State, and attributes the result to "abolitionism." That is all gammon however. There is as much abolitionism on one side as the other; and if the success of the Know Nothings results in the election of John P. Hale to the Senate, it will only be one abolitionist in place of another, and a much cleverer fellow to boot.

KNOW NOTHING NOMINATIONS.—The Know Nothing State Convention, which met at Winchester, Virginia, last week, nominated Thos. S. Flournoy for Governor, Jas. M. H. Beale, for Lieut. Governor; and John M. Patton for Attorney General.

Mr. Flournoy is a Whig, a man of decided talents, a great stump orator, and one of the most popular men in the State. He formerly represented the Halifax District in Congress, beating Mr. Dromgoole, one of the most distinguished Democrats, in one of the strongest democratic districts in the State.

Mr. Beale is a Locofoco, a prominent politician, who long represented the Kanawha District in Congress; and is at present a candidate in that District.

Mr. Patton is also a prominent Locofoco. He is a lawyer of distinguished ability.

The ticket seems to have given great satisfaction to the Whigs and Know Nothings, and its success is confidently predicted. The election comes off in May.

A NEW ORDER.—A secret political association has been organized in Ohio, in opposition to the Know Nothings, the members of which are called "Wild Cats." Cincinnati is the head quarters of the society; and it is said that the "qualification of members shall be native born, or residence of five years in the United States, and to have adopted the United States as their homes, freedom from any alliance with any religious political society or organization."

FAIRLY HIT.—THE OSTEND CONFERENCE.—Mr. Soule was authorised by the Administration to give Spain $140,000,000 for Cuba. And in the report of the Ostend Conferees, (Messrs. Buchanan, Mason, and Soule,) one of the arguments most emphatically urged as an inducement with Spain to accept the proposal, is the immense advantage she can derive from building railroads, canals, &c., and thus becoming one of the richest and most powerful nations in Europe. Says the report:

"But if the United States and every commercial nation be benefitted by this transfer, the interests of Spain would also be greatly and essentially promoted. She cannot but see what such a sum of money as we are willing to pay for the island, would effect in the development of her vast natural resources. Two-thirds of this sum, if employed in the construction of a system of railroads, would ultimately prove a source of greater wealth to the Spanish people than that opened to their vision by Cortes. Their prosperity would date from the ratification of the treaty of cession. France has already constructed continuous lines of railroads from Havre, Marseilles, Valenciennes and Strasbourg, *via* Paris, to the Spanish frontier, and anxiously awaits the day when Spain shall find herself in a condition to extend these roads through her northern Provinces to Madrid, Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, and the frontier of Portugal. This object once accomplished, Spain would become a centre of attraction for the travelling world, and secure a permanent and profitable market for her various productions. Her fields, under the stimulus given to industry by remunerating prices, would teem with cereal grain, and her vineyards would bring forth a vastly increased quantity of choice wines. Spain would speedily become what a bountiful Providence intended she should be—one of the first nations of Continental Europe, rich, powerful and contented. Whilst two-thirds of the price of the island would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, she might, with the remaining forty (million) thousand, satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund, which would gradually relieve her from the overwhelming debt now paralyzing her energies."

The absurdity of the proposition from Locofoco President Pierce, Sec'y Marcy, and Ministers Soule, Buchanan, and Mason is very strikingly displayed when we recollect that the Locofoco party, and these members of it especially, refuse to open a railway between *our own* Atlantic and Pacific States, separated by thousands of miles; and deny the constitutionality of internal improvements in their own country.

The Philadelphia American, commenting upon this point, well remarks:

"Now, we are persuaded that the thought which the above passage will naturally suggest to the mind of every intelligent and patriotic American, is, that if the money we propose to pay for Cuba would so vastly benefit Spain as a means of internal improvement, it could certainly be made no less, if not greatly more, advantageous to our own country, by a like use of it, and that it is rather odd that our Ministers can recommend so highly to a foreign power the great beneficence of a policy which they oppose and resist so pertinaciously when invoked in behalf of these States. They are willing, with a view to obtain what, to say the least of it, is a doubtful good, to pay out of the National Treasury for roads and canals in Spain, wealth enough to build half a dozen railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and to fortify with military posts all the intermediate country, and yet they declare the government utterly incompetent to employ its surplus millions in doing for America what President Pierce, and Secretary Marcy and the Ostend conference, are so eager to spend $140,000,000 of the people's money in order to enable a European state to do for its civilization and aggrandizement. This, truly, is a marvellous spectacle. There is surely reason to wish that the statesmen who seem to know so well the value of so much treasure to the Spanish government, would think how equally needed it is, and how equally well it could be employed at home—that, instead of expending their sympathies for the "vast natural resources" of foreign lands, they would exhibit more solicitude for those of their own."

NEW POST OFFICE.—Capel's Mills, Richmond.—P. R. Capel, P. M.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—Rev. Dr. Lacy, of Raleigh, has accepted the Presidency of this Institution.

SPECIAL TERM.—Judge Bailey has ordered a special term of Superior Court for Stanly County—to be held on the first Monday in June.

The Carriage Shop, a large brick building, of Smith & Holder, in Salisbury, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last. Loss about $6,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

Descent on a Philadelphia Gambling-house.—The police made a descent last night upon a gambling-house in Chestnut street, below Tenth, which they found in full operation. The bank and apparatus was captured, and twenty-seven persons were made prisoners, mostly Southern and Western merchants.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. E. Pell, Mr. SAM'L H. STEEL to Miss ADDELLA V., daughter of the late J. W. Bevill, all of this place.

DIED,

Of paralysis, in Moore County, on the 18th ult., CATHARINE McCRUMMEN, a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, in the 86th year of her age. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for 50 years previous to her death, during which she sustained the character of a meek and pious Christian.

In Whiteville, Columbus Co., N. C., on the 13th inst., JAMES COLUMBUS, only child of Thomas M. and Dorothy Smith, aged 3 years 4 months and 4 days.

In Raleigh, on Monday the 12th inst., MARY BLOUNT, daughther of L'OB. and N. H. Branch, aged 14 months.

In Chatham on the 9th inst., Mr. DAVID VESTAL, in the 81st year of his age. The deceased had been a consistent member of the Christian church for 20 years, and leaves a large circle of relations and friends to mourn their loss.

In Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on Wednesday, 28th February, Capt. JAMES CHILD, aged 82 years.

He was for many years a citizen of Hillsborough, at one time a member of the House of Commons, from that Borough; but for the last twenty years he resided in Bladen County.

From the Selma, Ala., Reporter.

At Ashborough, N. C., JOHN B., eldest son of Maj. John M. Strong, of this city, in the 17th year of his age. He had gone from home to prepare for his collegiate course, and that ultimate usefulness in life of which his natural endowments gave large promise. None can fully sympathise with his smitten parents but those who have been taught affliction by a kindred blow. Just upon the vestibule of life, his friends followed him, by anticipation, along its eventful path to an honorable and satisfactory end. "But God seeth not as man seeth." We can only pray that he may temper the chilling now rushing over the bereaved parents, and that they may be comforted in the assurance that God has but smitten where he loved. Our young friend died sustained by the christian's hope of a blessed immortality. He was buried at Fayetteville on the 8th inst. W. H. P.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 19.

BACON—	9 a 9½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	27 a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 85 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7¾ a 7¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7½ a 7⅝	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	8 25 a 8 37½	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 00 a 8 12½	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 75 a 7 87½	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25 a 7 50	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	65 a 70	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a 90	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The late news from Europe has as yet had no material effect on our market, we therefore continue former figures.

Flour—No change.

Corn—Quite firm.

Oats—Wanted.

Flax Seed—The season for shipping being nearly over, prices are nominal.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 30, Scrape 1 35; Spirits 35.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

A decline of 5 cts. per bbl. for yellow dip Turpentine. Sales at 2 80 for yellow dip, and 1 85 for hard. No transactions in spirits, market quiet. Tar 2 10, a decline of 15 cts. Timber, 1 raft sold at $5.

At Charleston, sales of 800 bales of Cotton at prices ranging from 6 to 9½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, March 17.—Str Rowan, with boat Brooklyn in tow, with goods for Cedar Falls Co, D & W McLaurin, G McNeill, Troy & Marsh, Boon & Co, J W Powers & Co, E A Vogler, W N Tillinghast, Beaver Creek Co.

BANK OF CLARENDON,
AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Asheborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whiteville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

Town papers till forbid.

COOPERS' TOOLS.

WE have a large assortment of Coopers' Tools, of the very best quality, which we had manufactured expressly for our trade and know them to be good.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 19. 84-*6w

PERSONS wishing to obtain a good DAGUERREOTYPE, should call early at Crowl's as he intends leaving in a short time. Pictures taken for one Dollar and upwards, at his Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, March 19.

TO PASSENGERS.

STEAMER FAIRY will leave Fayetteville every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at Sunrise, and Wilmington every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., with freight and passengers.

RAMSAY & BRO., Agents.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

Wanted Immediately,

A SMART ACTIVE SERVANT WOMAN—a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For such a one, well recommended, the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid, for the remainder of the year. Inquire at this Office.

March 19, 1855. 81

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

Town papers copy in place of former advertisem't.

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and **Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

Spring & Summer Goods.

WE are now opening our SPRING and SUMMER STOCK, comprising a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, BONNETS,

UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

COTTON YARNS, &c.

All of which are offered at WHOLESALE exclusively for CASH, or on time to PAYING customers.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 17, 1855. 84-4t

P. S. We respectfully request all persons indebted to us to make payment, or at least IN PART, as it requires money to keep up our business. H. & E. J. L.

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brilliontеens;
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 83tf

Town papers copy.

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.

March 19. 84tf

FISH.

52 BBLS. Trimmed Herring,
25 " Mackerel.

For sale by GEO. McNEILL.

March 17. 84-4w

WANTED!

A FIRST rate Cooper and Turpentine Distiller. Apply to ROBERTSON & EVANS,

Lumber Bridge, Robeson,

March 17. 84*tf

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber will carry on the **Wagon-Making** and **Blacksmithing** business in their various branches, in the town of Lumberton. He has engaged the services of JOSEPH C. LALLY, who for several years managed the Wagon Manufactory of Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville; he has had much experience, and is very capable of managing the business.

Repairing done promptly.

ALFRED BIGGS.

March 15, 1855. 84*tf

Carolinian till forbid.

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Note of hand against A. G. Thornton for Fifty Dollars, interest from date, and dated the 27th of Sep. last. I forwarn all persons trading for said note, or the maker paying it to any person but myself.

BRYANT WILLIAMS.

Newton Grove, Sampson co., March 14. 84*3t

GOOD FARMING AND TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention wholly to his profession, offers for sale a tract of LAND, consisting of 380 acres, more or less, pleasantly situated in Cumberland Co. N. C., a very healthy portion of country, and in sight of Blockersville Male and Female Academy, where a splendid School is continually in progress, which is an advantage not offered by every home. The said tract lies near a two horse farm in fine state for cultivation, and a goodly number of Turpentine boxes with enough round pines to make up at least, two good crops. The growth of about 100 acres consists chiefly of Oak, with some Hickory, Dogwood, &c., the remainder principally of Pine, which is good for any amount of lumber for many years. There is a comfortable dwelling house on the plantation with other out houses, together with one of the best Mill sites in this part of the country; as the dam is nearly completed, and the frame work all fitted and just at hand, very moderate expense will put the mill in full operation. A multiplication of words is unnecessary; as the land can show for itself. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber intends to sell without delay.

For further information, address the subscriber at Blockersville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

J. A. EDWARDS.

March 13, 1855. 84tf

FOR SALE.

ONE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.
Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight:
Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.
Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA McDUGALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
GOV. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE,
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., } W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Ag'ts at Fayetteville. Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.
Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

CANDLES.

FANCY and Plain Wax, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. W. H. CARVER.
Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-2m

SMOKING TOBACCO.

A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by W. H CARVER.
Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at December Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of John Lumsden, dec'd, gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. W. McDONALD, Adm'r.
December 11, 1854 56-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

BLACKSMITH
AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

THE Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing. He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

J. C. Lally has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.
Jan'y 6, 1855. 64-3m

1854.
Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

JNO. A. PEMBERTON

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Goods of the firm of E. A. & J. A. Pemberton, will continue the business at the old stand. He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hopes by INDUSTRY and STRICT ATTENTION to business to merit its continuance.
March 1, 1855. 79-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. E. MASON

HAS the pleasure and begs leave to make known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of **Fayetteville and vicinity,** that he expects to make his annual visit in MARCH.

N. B. Communications by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended the first opportunity after his arrival.

"Be prompt to act, 'tis folly to delay;
Since life awaits the issue of a day."

Feby 28. 79-tf

Fall, 1854.
New Firm and New Goods.
PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

$25 Reward

WILL be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who ranaway from me about the middle of last June.

DESCRIPTION.—Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about forty years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a Blacksmith by trade.

I have his indentures for two years from 1st of May 1854, for costs and charges in State case vs. him, in the Superior Court of Cumberland county; and all persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent. T. R. UNDERWOOD.
Dec. 19, 1854. 60tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

NORTH CAROLINA
PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PENSION and Bounty Land Claims prosecuted for military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.
March 3, 1855. 80-6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK of Goods is still very good, and persons wishing to buy will please give us a call. We have on hand almost everything that can be called for, suitable for the Winter Trade, viz:

Plaid and Plain Delaines, Merinos, French and English Alpaccas, Canton Cloths and Bombazines at all prices, Plaid and Plain Silks, some very rich, Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, Linseys for Servants', Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; a large stock Calicos, White Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Cambrics and Muslins, Irish Linen, also, S. C. Hdkf's. Fine French Collars, Chemizetts and Undersleeves, Gloves and Hosiery, Blankets, Carpeting, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats and Caps, &c., &c.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
Feb'y 15. 75-3m

READ.—*Something for every Man.*
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dkf's, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods, India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent.

Call and satisfy your wants.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.
Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-3m

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.

THE Subscribers, intending to remove to the State of Arkansas, offer for sale the Lands belonging to them, on Lower Little River, in the county of Cumberland.

The tract consists of 3830 acres.—about 300 acres cleared and under cultivation, 50 acres of which are reclaimed Swamp. There are three locations on the land for residences, with all the necessary out buildings.

On one of the tracts there is a good SAW MILL, with two Saws and a Grist.

There are 4 tasks of Turpentine Boxes on the tract, and Timber plenty for the Saws.

A good part of the Land is Swamp, much of which is drained, though not cleared.

The locations are healthful, and the water good.

Persons who may wish to examine these Lands, can do so, by calling on either of the subscribers.

The sale will take place on the premises, on the 21st day of March 1855, and continue from day to day.

At the same time and place will be sold, the STOCK of all kinds, Farming Tools, &c.

The Lands may be purchased at private sale.

Terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating
ALEX'R WILLIAMS.
I. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 15, 1855. 75-ts

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

MY BRICK YARD in Campbellton is for Rent, with Machinery, Sheds, &c., in good order; it is offered on fair terms for one year.

Or will be sold if a satisfactory offer can be had. There is Ten Acres in the lot and better clay cannot be found within ten miles of Fayetteville.

A fine opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to go into the Brick Making Business. Liberal terms will be offered.

For further particulars apply to
G. W. LAWRENCE.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

FOR SALE.

2.000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the
Carriage-Making Business.
He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—
Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell,)
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜ Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.
Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

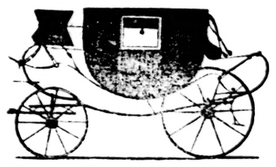
To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:
Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,
to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage. J. S. BANKS, Ag't, Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't at Wilmington.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

A CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible. C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of
Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,
Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle,)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

DOBBIN HOUSE,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL be open for the accommodation of guests, on Monday, the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on one of the principal Streets of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, and other business places, and yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle incident to a more central location.

It is newly erected, handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial view to the comfort of patrons.

Spacious Stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

POWERS & CO.
Dec. 20, 1854. 59-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 26, 1854. 8tf

A large quantity of Manufactured

TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.
July 20, 1854. 16tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.
July 20, 1854. 15-

Removal.
FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon. JAMES HALES.
Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

N. O. MOLASSES.

IN 40 gallon casks, a prime article.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 8, 1854. 47-tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD call the attention of the citizens and public generally, that I have taken the first premiums for the best specimen of Book Binding exhibited at the State Fair in Raleigh, and also in Fayetteville.

I am prepared to execute every variety of plain and ornamental Binding, of the best materials, in the best and most substantial manner, and which cannot be surpassed. I hope to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 3, 1855. 62tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, conerctions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
Great Reduction in Price.
EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand
French Burr Millstones
Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale
Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. **R. M. ORRELL,**
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 76tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 1, 1855. 63tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:
New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,
Which they offer at wholesale and retail.
—ALSO,—
Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.
Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26-tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

MONEY.

WE dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customers whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.
Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities o

Glue for Distillers use, for sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MAC RAE.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

A Boat and Several Building Lots.

THREE and one-tenth acres of Land in Cambellton, and the Pleasure Boat which was exhibited at the County Fair, for sale. Apply to

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

WETHERSFIELD GARDEN SEEDS.
Warranted the Growth of 1854.

THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the above celebrated Seeds, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North West Corner Market Square.
Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-3m

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to NEILL MONROE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

RYE WHISKEY.

DOCTOR Frank Williams' rectified Rye Whiskey can at all times be found at our Warehouse by the Cask. We have been selling this Whiskey for the last seven years and know it to be as good, if not superior to any Whiskey manufactured in America.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 20, 1854. 33-tf

Putnam's Magazine for March.

Feb'y 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

Soldiers of Robeson County.

CONGRESS having recently passed an act for more Land to soldiers or their widows, who under the act of 1850 received less than 160 acres, I am signed will attend to procuring land for those who received their warrants through him in the former act; and also for any others that may his services. No land, no pay.

THO. A. NORMENT.
Lumberton, March 5. 82-3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having on the 5th of March taken letters of Administration, according to on the Estate of John Evans, dec'd, hereby gives to all creditors of said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to said estate make immediate payment.

FURTHER NOTICE

WILL be sold at the late residence of John Evans, dec'd, 2 miles below Fayetteville on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., all the personal property of said estate, consisting of Horses, Corn, Fodder, Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs, close Carriage and Harness, one Buggy and Harness, one Road Wagon, and 4 pair Gear, 2 Timber Carts, one Cart; one Piano Forte, and other Household Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils, Kendall's Reaper, said to reap from 15 to 20 Acres per day, a lot Tun Timber, about 40,000 feet, and many other articles. Also, an unexpired Lease of 5 years of the Plantation known as the McNabb place.

Six months' credit will be given, purchaser to give bond with two approved securities.

JAS. EVANS, Adm'r.
March 5, 1855. 82-3w

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, at Strick's Mills, in Richmond County, on Saturday the 18th of March, to take into consideration the late act of the General Assembly, granting an amendment to the Charter, which amendment is required to be accepted by the Stockholders of the said Plank Road Company.

MANY STOCKHOLDERS.
March 1, 1855. 82-3w

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a School with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville
March 8, 1855. 82-3w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the Montgomery Cotton Factory, and of the lands and other property, by virtue of a deed of trust made by James D. McRae, which was advertised to take place at the factory on the 8th inst., is postponed to Tuesday, the 10th of April next, at the same place. Terms to be made known. E. DEBERRY, Trustee.
Montgomery, March 1. 82-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity, To Spring Term 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert McPherson and wife,
versus
Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcolm McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna Sophia Johnson, Frances Johnson, Mary Johnson, John M. Johnson.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Joshua James and wife, Anna Sophia Johnson, Francis Johnson and John M. Johnson are non-residents of this State: they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH,
Clerk and Master in Equity
Feb'y 27, 1855. 80-6t

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 23, 1854. 44tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR
Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the
WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to forwarn all persons not to trade for a certain Note of hand, held by J. C. McLaurin, against the subscriber, for $350, dated March 14th, 1854, with a credit of $135, as I have not received value for said Note, and consequently will not pay it unless compelled by law.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Queensdale, Robeson Co., Feb. 15. 80-3t

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.
Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES.
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

BLANKS for sale at this office.